Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate[1] and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work[2] involving musculoskeletal disorders[3] by selected parts of body, Montana, 2001

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		2,175	7	89.7	5.7
0	Head	--	--	--	--
00	Head, unspecified	--	--	--	--
1	Neck, Including Throat	17	18	0.7	41.8
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	17	18	0.7	41.8
2	Trunk	1,632	7	67.3	6.1
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	297	7	12.2	10.9
22	Chest, including ribs, internal organs	15	6	0.6	44.5
220	Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	15	6	0.6	44.5
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,090	5	45.0	6.8
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	661	7	27.3	8.0
231	Lumbar region	373	4	15.4	9.9
232	Thoracic region	51	5	2.1	24.5
233	Sacral region	--	--	--	--
238	Multiple back regions	--	--	--	--
239	Back, including spine, spinal cord, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
24	Abdomen	185	10	7.6	13.4
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	27	1	1.1	33.2
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	158	13	6.5	14.4
25	Pelvic region	25	6	1.0	34.7
251	Hip(s)	23	6	1.0	35.9
253	Buttock(s)	--	--	--	--
28	Multiple trunk locations	21	25	0.9	38.2
3	Upper extremities	216	11	8.9	12.5
31	Arm(s)	62	4	2.6	22.3
310	Arm(s), unspecified	28	2	1.2	32.6
311	Upper arm(s)	--	--	--	--
312	Elbow(s)	24	10	1.0	35.4
313	Forearm(s)	--	--	--	--
318	Multiple arm(s) locations	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	136	23	5.6	15.4
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	--	--	--	--
34	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	--	--	--	--
38	Multiple upper extremities locations	9	5	0.4	58.0
381	Hand(s) and finger(s)	--	--	--	--
382	Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
389	Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
4	Lower extremities	191	17	7.9	13.2
41	Leg(s)	158	18	6.5	14.4
410	Leg(s), unspecified	15	1	0.6	44.2
412	Knee(s)	142	22	5.9	15.1
42	Ankle(s)	25	75	1.0	35.1

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate[1] and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work[2] involving musculoskeletal disorders[3] by selected parts of body, Montana, 2001

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
43	Foot(feet), except toe(s)	--	--	--	--
430	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
44	Toe(s), toenail(s)	--	--	--	--
48	Multiple lower extremities locations	--	--	--	--
489	Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
8	Multiple Body Parts	118	5	4.9	16.5

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, August 04, 2003